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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

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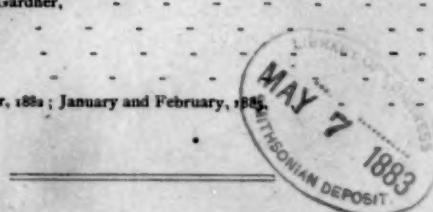
No. 2.

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WASHINGTON CITY:

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COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.



The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., LL. D., *Chairman*.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HON. PETER PARKER, | REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D. |
| JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, | REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D. |
| REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ., | JUDGE ALEXANDER B. HAGNER. |

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of _____ dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily identified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to William Coppingier, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LIX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1883.

No 2.

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY presents its Sixty-Sixth Annual Report with increasing confidence that the cause in which it is engaged is of God; and that under His fostering care, it is destined to work out the elevation of a Race and the redemption of a Continent.

NECROLOGY.

Seven of the Vice Presidents of the Society have been removed by death.

1. DR. LEVI KEESE of Lowell, Mass., elected in 1875, a man universally respected and beloved, and whose life was full of activity and good deeds. He was a liberal giver to Missions and to African Colonization, yet unknown to those enriched by his benefactions.

2. DR. THEODORE L. MASON of Brooklyn, N. Y., elected in 1874, frequently attended the meetings of the Board of Directors, where he was esteemed as one whose counsels were wise and whose industry was indefatigable. Of pure and lofty aims, he imparted his enthusiasm to those around him. The Society laments in common with many who enjoyed his practical beneficence, prized his friendship, and looked to him for vigorous co-operation.

3. REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., of New York, elected in 1881, was a man whose career was extraordinary. Born a slave in the country to which his grandfather was taken captive, he attained high intellectual culture and moral elevation, and died the Minister of the United States to a Christian nation, in the land whence his barbaric ancestors were stolen! Dr. Garnet arrived at Monrovia, December 21, 1881, enfeebled by the aggravation of his asthmatic complaint. "For the first time," writes his close friend and eloquent eulogist, * "he had seen the Continent of Africa. He had seen the

* Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D.

settlements from Goree to Liberia. He had seen the chief emporiums of that rising African civilization which already is blooming into beauty and fruitfulness. He had seen the towns and villages of the young Republic, people by his own kith and kin, emigrants from this great nation. He had ascended a few miles the beautiful St. Paul's, trod its fertile banks, and seen its active farming and industries. He had looked around upon the land of the fathers, and was well pleased and declared his gratification. And now the time came for him to die; and calmly, and quietly, resignedly, he yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it, with an assured trust in the Redeemer and with the fullest hopes of the resurrection of the just."

4. HON. JOHN FLETCHER DARBY, of St. Louis, Missouri, elected in 1854, distinguished for his philanthropy, his kindness of heart, and his sincere and generous friendship. His advocacy of the objects of this Society was earnest and steadfast.

5. EX. GOVERNOR ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth, N. H., elected in 1861, accomplished a work for humanity which it has reason to remember with gratitude. His character was one of unusual symmetry, beauty and strength; and those who knew him, revere his memory.

6. REV. LEVI SCOTT, D. D., of Odessa, Delaware, elected in 1854, showed himself capable of the most various services, and met with readiness every demand made upon him. Elected Bishop in May, 1852, the following March he presided at the Liberia Annual Conference, appearing there as the first of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon his return to this country he said:—"I visited all the settlements, with the exception of Marshall, in all of which churches are established. They are luminous spots, raying out light along the dark coast of that Continent. I spent many joyous and happy days with these sons of Ham. After having surveyed the whole ground, I am well satisfied with the Church in Liberia. While there, I witnessed some of the clearest, brightest and strongest evidences of religion I ever became acquainted with. The African Mission is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over Africa, and God designs to awaken and Christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons."

7. REV. ROBERT PAINE, D. D., of Aberdeen, Miss; senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, elected a Vice President in 1854, whose name is not only worthy of a place in the memories of posterity for his great abilities as a scholar and divine, but as a real friend in all of life's varied relations.

The Society has a further mournful duty to discharge in recording the death, at his home near Ocala, Florida, December 25, of REV. JOHN B. PINNEY LL. D., constituted a Life Director in 1845. Born in Baltimore, December 25, 1806, he graduated from the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1828, read law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, Hon. William H. Crawford, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and a zealous Vice President of this Society, presiding. Mr. Pinney then studied theology at the Princeton Seminary, was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 12, 1832, to preach the Gospel and as a Missionary to Africa, and embarked on the brig Roanoke from Norfolk, January 5th, 1833, landing at Monrovia, February 17th.

On the resignation of Governor Joseph Mechlin, the services of Mr. Pinney, who had returned to the United States on account of his health, were secured as Governor of the Colony of Liberia. He arrived out January 1, 1834, and his administration for some six months, when disease incapacitated him for exertion, is described as "vigorous, provident, and discreet."

With the exception of a few years, Dr. Pinney devoted his active life in efforts for the elevation of Africa and her children. As an agent of this Society, and as Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and later of the New York State Colonization Society, he visited almost every portion of the United States, zealously and successfully explaining our views, enforcing our claims, and obtaining aid. Six times he journeyed to Liberia as a messenger of the Prince of Peace or to guide it in its first hours of peril.

Dr. Pinney was a man of almost singular devotion to his work, of indomitable energy of character, and was unwearied in labor. He was ready and patiently awaited the joyful summons for his departure into eternal rest. This Society and Liberia have not had many to lose who laid them under more lasting obligations, or who more richly deserved to be had in perennial remembrance.

It may be appropriate also that mention be made of the decease, August 29, of WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, ESQ., LL. D., President of Girard College, an occasional Delegate from the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, and one of the speakers at our 61st Anniversary. Dr. Allen was distinguished for a rare union of simplicity and dignity, firmness and gentleness, worldly wisdom and Christian faith. His influence will be felt for good throughout coming generations.

FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| The receipts during the year 1880 have been:— | |
| Donations..... | \$ 3,896 40 |
| Legacies..... | 4143 20 |
| Emigrants in aid of passage..... | 155 00 |
| Common school education in Liberia..... | 418 40 |
| Interest and investments realized..... | 336 40 |
| Other sources..... | 1,729 91 |
| Receipts..... | \$ 10,879 31 |
| Balance 1 January, 1880,..... | 62 53 |
| Making the resources..... | 10,941 84 |
| The disbursements have been..... | 10,857 19 |
| Balance 31 December, 1880,..... | \$ 684 65 |

There is no lack of financial ability among those to whom this Society appeals for the means needful to meet the demands upon it. The work is growing, and we hope for and expect a more generous sympathy and a richer liberality of offerings than have lately been received.

EMIGRATION.

The bark Monrovia, which was stated in our last Report to have sailed from New York, December 1, with thirty-eight emigrants, arrived out January 13. A member of the Government of Liberia, referring to the landing of this party, remarks:—“The new emigrants are a very promising set, earnest and enthusiastic. If you would send us a thousand such yearly and push them toward the interior, as we are now doing, it would not take long to bring the whole of Soudan within the circle of civilized influences, and among the agencies of human growth and well-being.”

It has been customary to dispatch a company of emigrants in the Spring as well as in the Autumn, but this year there was a failure to accomplish this, owing to delay and uncertainty as to the departure of the sailing vessel usually relied on.

Our Fall expedition was by the bark Monrovia, from New York, November 1, comprising twenty-seven emigrants, of whom nineteen were from Craven Co., N. C., four from Arkansas, two from Columbus, Miss., one from Parsons, Kansas, and one from Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Twenty are between sixty and twelve years of age, five are between twelve and two years old, and two are infants. Of the adults, five are school-teachers, three are farmers and one a shoemaker. Eleven are communicants in Evangelical churches. Fully as many more were expected and arrangements were made for their passage.

and acclimation, but sickness and other unavoidable causes prevented their embarkation. The people took with them a goodly supply of clothing and bedding, and some money. The Society shipped at the same time the requisite supplies to meet the expenses of their settlement, with agricultural and mechanical tools for the cultivation of their lands and the erection of their houses at Brewerville.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-two years. Those now reported make the number since the war to be 3,604, and a total from the beginning of 15,602, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,314 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa. These emigrants were sent in 174 voyages, and what is a remarkable fact, not one of the vessels carrying them has been wrecked or lost.

APPLICATIONS.

Even the abundant crops for the past two years, and the comparative release from political excitement have not occasioned any abatement in the expressed wish of the people of color for information about Liberia, and for the means to stand where they may not only bear the name, but feel the power of freedom, command respect and redeem their race.

Large numbers of people of good industrious habits and the proper spirit—farmers, mechanics, school teachers and preachers—who would hardly be missed from the six and a half millions of this element of population, are seeking aid of the Government of the United States and of this Society to reach Liberia and for a start in that Republic.

A few thousand immigrants from America have drawn under their control from the stagnant heathenism of ages over a million of people, and, without force or money, have assimilated them by industrial, social, political and religious influences, and made them a part of a Christian nation based upon the model of the United States.

Liberia has now reached a period in her history where she sorely needs and is fully able to bear a considerable influx of enlightened descendants of Africa from the land of their exile. An important addition to her population is imperatively demanded if she is to go on extending her influence and pushing her free institutions among the denizens of the forest, and to hold her own against the encroachments of foreigners. The natives in the interior of the Republic are anxious for the planting of civilized settlements on the beautiful

hills and in the fertile valleys which diversify their interesting country. But in view of the vast work to be done, it is comparatively little that can be accomplished by the few emigrants sent within the last few years by this Society.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is far more promising than ever. The general advance of late in the condition of her population has been marked. In the recent Annual Message of President Gardner it is stated:—"We have been blessed during the year with health throughout our communities, and the earth has yielded more than her usual supplies. The rice crop has been abundant, and the coffee trees have also afforded an unusual yield. There has been a manifest improvement in our relations with the Aborigines. Roads long closed have been opened. The native wars which have been going on in the vicinity of Cape Mount have nearly ceased. These periodical wars are, for the most part, the result of long standing feuds arising from the horrible slave trade, and they will be effectually suppressed only by the progress of civilization, the development of systematic agriculture, and the increase of wealth among the inhabitants. Friendly communications continue between this Government and Ibrahim Sissi, King of Medina, who has been assiduous in his efforts to open the road for trade."

An English Company has proposed to the Government of Liberia to run a telegraph line connecting Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou and Cape Palmas with Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, and thence by cable to Madeira and to Europe; the Liberian Government to protect the wires, stations and operators within its jurisdiction.

ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.

A dispute has for many years been pending between the Governments of England and Liberia, concerning not only certain alleged claims of British subjects for property destroyed, but also the establishment of the North-west boundary line of the Republic of Liberia. As we have no advices that the questions raised have been finally adjusted, and notwithstanding voluminous statements narrating the history of the matter, and without designing to interfere with the province of any Government, or attempting to dictate the course to be pursued, yet, for the information of the general public, this seems to be a fitting occasion to recite the substantial facts in the progress of the controversy, so far as they have come within our knowledge.

First. The Liberian Government and people claim that between the years of 1849 and 1852, they did, in a peaceful manner and by purchases of different dates, acquire from the native tribes the right of eminent domain to the country along the coast as far as to a point named She-Bar, some forty miles of coast line North-west of the Manna river, and that this region was conveyed to the Liberian Government by successive formal grants or deeds from the authorities of the tribes having the aboriginal possession of the sections in question.

Second. That the substance of the consideration stated in said grants or deeds, bound the Liberian Government to establish schools in said territories, protect the tribes in their trade with foreigners, and guarantee the general peace and safety of the native inhabitants; but that it is alleged that this obligation on the part of the Liberian Government has not been fully or at least satisfactorily performed.

Third. That meanwhile English traders established themselves at certain points within the said territory, and finally succeeded in fomenting discontent among the natives in the said territory in respect to the Liberian Government.

Fourth. That this, with other causes, produced disturbance in some parts of the purchased territory to such a degree that the Liberian Government felt compelled to occupy some parts of the said territory with military force, and while endeavoring to quell the insubordination, considerable property was destroyed.

Fifth. That subsequently, persons claiming to be English subjects, alleged that their property had been destroyed by the troops of the Liberian Government to the aggregate amount of \$80,000, and appealed to the English Government to enforce the payment of these claims.

Sixth. In the effort of the English Government to obtain an acknowledgment of these claims from the Liberian Government and to enforce payment, the question was complicated with an alternative demand on the part of the English authorities, that the Government of Liberia should surrender its right of jurisdiction over a portion of the said territory which it claimed to have acquired as above recited.

Seventh. The answer of Liberia to this demand was, that in the exercise of its legitimate authority over the said territory, it had given to the foreign traders within the limits of the said territory, timely notice of its intention to use military force to restore peace in these sections, which notice they did not properly heed; and furthermore, that in fact the property destroyed was destroyed

by the natives and not by Liberian troops, and that consequently the Government of Liberia neither ought to pay the claims nor surrender any portion of its jurisdiction.

Eighth. At this stage of the matter a formal proposal was made from the English Foreign Office, that the questions at issue should be first discussed, and in case no agreement should be reached, then they should be settled by arbitration,—the umpire to be an officer of the United States Government. This proposal, which conceded the eminent domain of the Liberian Government as far as the Soly-ma river, suggesting at the same time that the meeting take place at the port of that name, was accepted by the Liberian Government; and Commodore Shufeldt as the United States officer selected for umpire, proceeded to the place of meeting. The English and Liberian Commissioners met, and debated the questions before them for several weeks. As a result of this conference, about half the aggregate sum at first claimed for property destroyed was abandoned on the part of the English, but no agreement on the other points could be reached. The Liberian Commissioners then, in pursuance of the original proposal from the English Foreign Office, offered to submit the case to the umpire, when the English Commissioners refused to make the said reference. The arbitration thus fell through, and Commodore Shufeldt returned from a fruitless errand.

Ninth. The next movement on the part of the English Government took place early in the year 1882.

Sir A. E. Havelock, Governor of Sierra Leone, arrived at Monrovia, March 20th, preceded by four British vessels of war—the Pioneer, Briton, Flirt and Algerine—with instructions to propose that the North-west limit of Liberia should be at Cape Mount. This being strenuously objected to, Governor Havelock volunteered to recommend to his Government to fix the boundary at the Manna river. This was acceded to by President Gardner, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

The Senate met in special session April 10, and on the 17th, the members called in a body on the President, and through Vice President Russell stated their unanimous opinion and advice that the President "should not sign, or cause to be signed, any convention or treaty ceding or relinquishing any of the public domain of Liberia."

Dispatches were received at Monrovia June 15 and September 5th from Governor Havelock, demanding a settlement on the terms dictated in March. President Gardner declined to act further, and the matter was to be considered by the Legislature, to meet in annual session on the first Monday in December.

Liberia has persistently insisted upon its perfect title to territory whose sea-coast line would be very materially diminished by deducting from it the distance between She-Bar and the river Manna or river Solyma—some forty miles. Such a reduction would be a serious interference with the future interest of a country, the extent of whose seaboard line must always be an important factor, not only in its commercial prosperity, but in its ability to accommodate with homes the population which the American Colonization Society has always believed would crowd to it from America, to the enhancement of its importance in the family of nations.

The relations of Liberia to the American people and Government are peculiar, and its claim to sympathy and assistance from the United States is almost that of an American Colony.

The Society promptly and fully made known at the Department of State all the facts touching this controversy and the late proceedings of the British authorities at Monrovia: and it has pleasure in stating that the able and judicious Secretary of State, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, has manifested a frank and generous sympathy in regard to Liberia. That a correspondence has been opened on this important subject will appear by the following extract from the late Message of President Arthur: "The Government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the Republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that Republic and the British possession of Sierra Leone."

This long standing source of annoyance and irritation can best be settled by colored immigrants. The territory in question must eventually form a part of Liberia, as England does not claim the country for herself or for the Colony of Sierra Leone, but professes to be protecting the native Kings and Chiefs, with whom she has commercial treaties.

During the negotiations in 1850 with the Aboriginal authorities for the cession of the Gallinas and adjacent territory, which Liberia now claims as its North-western limits, as already intimated, the Commissioners of the Liberian Government agreed that schools should be established and settlements made in that part of the country; but the need of immigrants in other portions of the Republic, and the supply from the United States being very limited, prevented the Government from carrying out that part of its promise to the Gallinas people, and the scarcity of men for the educational, necessities of the country prevented the sending of teachers to them. This caused dissatisfaction among them and was used by avaricious for-

eigners to stimulate their hostility to the Republic. There is no doubt that the establishment of settlements in that region would set at rest forever all disputes about boundary, and bring the Aborigines peaceably under the unquestioned jurisdiction of Liberia.

It would be of incalculable advantage to American commerce and greatly promote the welfare of Liberia, if one or more of the ships of the Navy of the United States were stationed, especially between the months of December and March, on the Liberian coast. This would powerfully assist that Republic in maintaining its authority among the Aborigines at distant points from the settlements along the seaboard, in developing her commercial possibilities, and in thwarting the intrigues of designing foreigners, who are desirous to see the prestige of Liberia not only lowered but destroyed among the natives, hoping that eventually the six hundred miles of much coveted coast with its accessible and desirable interior, may fall into the hands of some European Power.

SCHOOLS.

Intelligence regarding the schools of this Society at Brewerville and at Arthington show them to be in a prosperous condition. The Hall Free School, at Cape Palmas, supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is stated to be "crowded with children, more than a single teacher can do justice to." President Gardner, in his last Message, says: "Reports from the School Commissioners in the several Counties, are generally favorable. There is an increasing interest in all our communities on the subject of education."

THE COLLEGE.

The presence in the United States of the able and learned President of Liberia College, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., has had the valuable effect to bring that institution to the light and to arouse an interest in its behalf. There are sixteen students in the College, with thirty-four in its Preparatory department, several of whom are Aborigines. There is every prospect of a considerable increase of pupils. Steps have been taken looking to the removal of the College operations from Monrovia to the interior,—for nearer access to the natives, and room for an agricultural and industrial department, "thus providing the opportunity of self-help to indigent students, and a growing income to the institution."

The Trustees of Donations, at meetings held in Boston, October 14th and 17th, which President Blyden attended by invitation, re-

vised and amended the laws of the College, and provided for the commencement of a female department. The Charles Hodge Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy was established, and Rev. Hugh M. Browne was appointed to this Chair; and the Charles Sumner Professorship of Belles Letters, History and Law, was also established, and Rev. T. McCants Stewart was appointed to this Chair. These young men give up large and flourishing congregations in New York City to devote themselves to educational work in Liberia. Miss Jennie E. Davis, a graduate of the Girls' High School, in Boston, and since a successful teacher in St. Louis Co., Missouri, has been appointed principal of the female department.

The New York State Colonization Society has felt called to new activities through the brightening promise of Liberia College. The bequests to that Society were originally the Fulton Professorship Fund of about \$25,000; the Bloomfield Ministerial Scholarship Fund of about \$30,000, and the Beveridge Scientific Scholarship fund of about \$7,000, which, with two or three smaller scholarship funds and the accumulated interest amounts in all to about \$74,000.

The income of the Bloomfield Fund, during the past six years, has been devoted to the education in this country of young men for the ministry desirous of entering the field opened in Liberia. As not one in twenty of those thus educated have gone to Africa on the completion of their studies, and since the terms of the Will make Africa the preferred field for the appropriation of the funds entrusted to it, that Society has determined to aid specially the effort now made for the improvement of Liberia College.

Rev. George W. Samson D. D., is the acting Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, which is an unpaid position.

Are there not those who will generously and wisely help forward Liberia College? Who can estimate the blessing that would follow the endowment of such an institution for the development of a Christian native agency in a vast region where the light of the Gospel has recently dawned? What the munificent gift of \$1,000,000 of Mr. Slater will do for the education of the colored youth of America, it is greatly desired some of the men and women of wealth should do for the raising up, on the ground, of the forces which shall elevate and evangelize Africa.

AFRICA.

All the civilized nations are looking towards Africa. Expedition after expedition is now entering the Continent, and intersecting it from East to West and from North to South, to find out more of

the resources of a land upon which large portions of the enlightened world will, in no very remote future, be dependent.

Leading Governments of Europe are imposing their commerce and influence upon Africa. England has the South far inland, extensive portions of the West Coast, and the destiny of Egypt in her control. France, having Algiers and virtually Tunis, is grasping at Madagascar, and is projecting almost indefinite sway over Soudan and the Congo country. Portugal, fruitful in plans to develop her immense African territory, has voted an annual subsidy of some \$30,000 for a line of four steamers of 1800 tons each between Lisbon and Mossamedes. Spain has taken possession of Santa Cruz del Mar, and Italy of the Bay of Assab. The King of Belgium is at the head of an International Association for the introduction of European commerce through the far-reaching waters of the Congo.

Not many years hence it will be a matter of wonder that so large a portion of the earth, in such intimate proximity to the most advanced and active family of nations, should have been so long left comparatively unutilized. A foreign market is the most important need of American industries. Liberia represents American sympathy and interest in Western Africa. It occupies some six hundred miles of the finest and most picturesque portion of the Coast, with an interior extending two hundred miles on indefinitely back, abounding in everything necessary for the growth and prosperity of a people. It presents an open door for commerce and colonization. Thousands of American citizens, the very best agents for the work are voluntary and urgent applicants for the means to go up and possess the land for trade, to erect the standard of the Cross and to build up an honorable Continental Nationality. Is America, with her millions of colored people, and her commercial and missionary enterprise, to be a mere spectator of European examples?

The time is pregnant with events. May the American Colonization Society be provided with abundant means to press forward with the manifest power and blessing of God upon it, until shall be fulfilled in Africa the prophecy; "The Gentiles shall come to Thy light and Kings to the brightness of Thy rising."

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1883.

The Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Pastor of the Church, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., conducted the exercises, including the reading of the Sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, and prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist E. Church.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., President of Liberia College, delivered the Annual Sermon, taking as his text Isaiah 14: 24.

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society was presented;—an extended abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Blyden, and the large audience withdrew.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 16, 1883.

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the action of the Executive Committee, and in pursuance of notice published in the African Repository, New York Observer, and other papers.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair, and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting of the 14th inst. and of the unprinted parts of the Minutes of the annual session of January 17 and 18, 1882, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., for his able, eloquent and appropriate discourse delivered last Sunday evening at our Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting, and that a copy of the same is requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are cordially tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, for their kindness in granting its use last Sabbath evening for our Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting,

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year; who retired and subsequent-

ly reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

1858. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

| | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1872. Harvey Lindsay, M. D., LL. D., D. C. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. C. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., N. Y. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga. |
| 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. | |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

PROFESSORS STEWART AND BROWNE.

Who have recently accepted Professorships in Liberia College, embarked on the steamer Wyoming, February 28th, from New York for Europe. They are to travel through England, France and Germany before proceeding to Monrovia. They have under their charge Prince Ulysses Parkulo, a lad of sixteen years, who is said to be entitled to the succession to the chieftaincy of the Pessah tribe. The young prince was brought to this country by a wealthy Liberian who died some time ago. He acquires information very rapidly, and talked confidently of beginning the work of civilizing his tribe.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 16, 1883.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, m. in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was chosen to preside; and at his request, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppering was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read; and the Minutes were approved.

It was reported that Rev. James Saul, D. D. of Philadelphia, Pa., had contributed one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Director for Life of the Society;—"the amount to be appropriated for passage, &c., of emigrants and for education of native females of Liberia," as he shall hereafter prescribe.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That the liberal donation of Rev. Dr. Saul be accepted on the terms proposed by him.

Dr. Lindsly and Rev. Drs. Sunderland and Addison were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following named delegates appointed for the year 1883,—viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq. Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

The following named members were stated to be in attendance, viz:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and that the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of audit; also, a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1882.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1884, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That Rev. John W. Chickering D. D., be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

The Secretary presented a number of communications received within the past few weeks from colored men in different parts of the country, making application for passage and settlement in Liberia, and they were referred to the standing Committee on Emigration.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Dulles, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Dulles, Saul and Maclean were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 8; Dr. James Hall, Dec. 12; Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Dec. 25, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 9.

Rev. Dr. Dulles, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The Board then, on motion,

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1883.

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, Dr. Nichols in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Dulles.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Lindsly, chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an addition to the Annual Report of the Society, which addition had been prepared and was read by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, giving an account from the beginning to the time of the recent appearance of four British men-of-war at Monrovia, of the points in dispute between the Governments of England and Liberia.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the paper reported by the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, intended to be prefixed to that part of the Society's Report touching the North-West Boundary of Liberia, be accepted and have the proposed place in the Annual Report.

On motion of Dr. Addison, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be published as it now stands.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D. be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1882, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report: That the work of the American Colonization Society grows in importance every year. The field to which its energies are consigned is becoming more and more interesting.

Africa has suddenly become an object of attention to the world. It is to-day the cynosure of the nations. Wonderful things are happening there. Christendom is ascending its rivers, crossing its mountains and traversing its plains. Everywhere in its sequestered fastnesses tread the feet of the engineer, the discoverer and the merchant. The flag of some European civilization flaps in every breeze. The eyes of statesmen are on it. The heart of the Christian philanthropist beats in sympathy with its wretchedness. The foreign missionary, doomed by the poison that lurks in its treacherous air, finds a grave on its beautiful shores.

Europe is all ablaze at last with interest in Africa. Thus the way is opening for the realization of the hopes which have for more than half a century inspired this Society. The grand future, before which our long tried faith has stood entranced, is now pledged to the "Dark Continent." Her exiled children are longing to be there to take part in the mighty movement of their Fatherland's regeneration. They feel that their home is not here. They can find no congenial place in this Anglo-Saxon civilization. The aspirations awakened by their freedom and their growing intelligence cannot be satisfied in their inevitable inferiority in the land of strangers. And this is no speculation of ours. We are in receipt of many communications brought by almost every mail from different parts of the country, North, South, East, and West, in which these thoughts are expressed—communications urging, pleading, beseeching, with rude yet touching eloquence, to be relieved from the degradation of their suppressed manhood, manacled energies and crushed hopes. We have not the time to give extracts from these letters, and this is not the place for them.

Permit us, however, to say here, that one of the most enlightened and cultured men of their race has declared within a few days "that the dissatisfaction of the Negro with his condition in this country is becoming intolerable, and that they will pour into Liberia by thousands within a few years." An irresistible necessity is forcing them. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Turner, Bishop of the African Methodist E. Church, himself a Negro, and by the duties of his high office brought into contact with large numbers of his race throughout the United States—in a recent number of the *Christian Recorder*, says: "There never was a time when the colored people were more concerned about Africa in every respect, than at present. In some portions of the country it is the topic of conversation, and if a line of steamers were started from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah or Charleston, they would be crowded to density every trip they made to Africa. There is a general unrest and a wholesale dissatisfaction among our people in a number of sections of the land to my certain knowledge, and they sigh for conveniences to and from the continent of Africa. Something has to be done."

Do they wish to go? Liberia waits for them, longs for them, knows that her future depends on their presence. Thus only can a great Christian colony be established there to shed the light of Christ's Gospel over the spiritual wastes of heathenism, and to penetrate the dense barbarism of ages with the benign influences of modern civilization.

Hence as the years roll, louder and still louder are the demands upon this Society: but our resources are decreasing as our responsibilities grow. We are ready for the consummation of our great enterprise. Liberia is prepared for her destiny. The golden harvest has come. Already dawns the day of fruition for which we have prayed and toiled, and yet, alas, while hope is exulting in the tokens of victory, we are paralyzed by the inexplicable apathy of the world to the transcendent interests we have been almost frantically urging upon them. Can it be that this Christian Nation will permit our grand old Society to die in the pregnant hour of its opportunity? Will the Christian conscience of America permit this flower, nurtured by the prayers and tears and gifts of the good and the great for more than half a century, to wither and perish in the very hour of its rich blooming? We ask men to consider what we have again and again pressed upon them—to consider prayerfully and earnestly before God and Jesus Christ, who will judge the quick and the dead, *that this Society is the hope of Liberia, and Liberia is the hope of Africa.*

Does a *Continent* containing myriads of souls whose destinies for time and eternity are largely, in the Providence of God, committed to our sympathies and dependent upon our help, appeal in vain to men consciously beloved by God and redeemed by Jesus Christ?

Your Committee, therefore, finally, recommend that this great cause be brought before the people and pressed upon their attention with renewed zeal by every possible agency within the reach of the Society's means.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows:—

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents, when likely to be advantageous, by circulars and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil, they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Morris, from the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Education beg to report that there are substantial reasons for gratulation in the advancement of education in the Republic of Liberia within the past year. We learn with no little pleasure of the burning desire for knowledge on the part of native children. As it was in olden time, so now, Ethiopia is crying to each and every one of us, "How am I to understand except some man guide me?"

Liberia is to be congratulated on the addition of two young men to the Faculty of Liberia College, and the proposed removal of its operations from the coast to the interior, where the industrial features, both agricultural and mechanical, can be thoroughly developed.

We desire to call the attention of all who are interested in lighting up Africa, to the importance of educating the girls of that land, and to the timely addition of a female department to Liberia College. If it is true that the home is the father of the State, so it is true that woman is the mother of the home. The great continent of the future must come from Christian mothers with their homes. We particularly invite the attention of the teachers and others of Liberia to the successful modes of education in operation at the schools at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa.

It is gratifying to know that since the arrival of President Blyden in this country an organization has been formed in St. Paul, Minn. called the Liberia Educational Aid Society, for the purpose of assisting the sons of Native Chiefs while pursuing their studies in Liberia College.

The following letter, addressed by the son of a Native Chief of the Bassa tribe to the President of Liberia College, illustrates the strong desire on the part of Aboriginal youth for education. A very few years ago the author of the letter, J. Osman Cassell, was in heathenism and knew not a word of English. Now he is in the Freshman year in Liberia College, having passed through regular training in the Preparatory department:

Room No. 2, Liberia College, *Monrovia, December 3, 1882.*

Dear Mr. President Blyden. I would be more than glad if you would be so kind as to intercede in getting me support of some description. As I said before, I stand greatly in need of it. It is doubtful whether I will continue at school any longer, because Mr. Cassell says that if I do not get on the fund next year, he will send me to his farm or back to my people on the Bassa coast. Mr. President, I prefer to continue at school, and I most earnestly beseech you to do the best you can for me while you are away. All my hope of returning to school is upon you. My desire is to learn. I want a good education."

Mr. Morris, by invitation, addressed the Board of Directors in relation to Liberia coffee and its cultivation from seed in the West Indies, Ceylon and elsewhere, and presented samples of coffee] hulling and cleaning by a machine lately patented, intended to thus prepare all coffees for the markets of the world.

Dr. Blyden, by invitation, addressed the Board on the condition and prospects of Liberia, and of the influence and extension inland of that Republic.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Sunderland, it was

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Board are extended to Edward S. Morris, Esq., for his interesting address and exhibit, with our congratulations on the bright promise for the enlarged cultivation of Liberia coffee in that Republic and elsewhere.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., for his instructive and hopeful address at this time, with our best wishes for his health and happiness and for the success of Liberia College.

The following resolution was adopted by a standing vote:—

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board are hereby presented to Dr. Charles H. Nichols for the very able, dignified and impartial manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev Dr. Sunderland, and then adjourned.

Wm. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

The Presidency of the American Colonization Society has been filled by the following named eminent men: Justice Bushrod Washington, elected in 1817: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, elected in 1830: Ex-President James Madison, elected in 1833: Hon. Henry Clay, elected in 1836: and Hon. John H. B. Latrobe elected in 1853.

An address to President Latrobe, on the occasion of his thirty-first election to the Presidency, was unanimously adopted by the Society, January 16, as follows:—

PRESIDENT JOHN H. B. LATROBE:—

Sir. We, the present members of the American Colonization Society, having elected you to the thirty-first term of your Presidency, deem the occasion a fitting one to give an expression to the respect and regard which your long and valuable services and your personal character and talents have awakened.

Our predecessors, recognizing your exertions in our common cause when you were President of the Maryland State Society, justly crediting you with being mainly instrumental in the foundation of the Cape Palmas Colony, thirty years ago, called you to this the mother Society. For thirty years you have annually and consecutively received the unanimous vote of your coadjutors. It has been our pleasure to give this last expression of appreciation and confidence; we wish now to supplement our votes with the assurance that your unselfish devotion, your activity, energy, wisdom and enthusiasm have deeply impressed us; that we recognize in you the life-long, untiring, faithful friend of an almost friendless race; we acknowledge with gratitude

your invaluable services to the cause we have in common, and we tender to you our respectful and affectionate congratulations upon the prolongation of a life so full of benevolence and beneficence, and beg you to accept the sincere expressions of earnest good wishes and prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare.

The following is the reply of President Latrobe:

To the Members of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:—

Gentlemen. I have received from the Secretary of the Society the address which you have done me the honor to adopt, and which you have directed to be spread upon your Minutes, on the occasion of my election, for the thirty-first time, to the office of your President.

It is impossible that I should not be deeply moved by the testimony that you have been pleased to bear to my services in a cause which we have, for so many years, labored together. My greatest merit, after all, has been my appreciating its importance. To labor, afterwards, whenever it came in my way to promote its interests, was a matter of inclination, not less than of duty.

Imbued, while a student in the law office of the late Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, with the feeling that had led him to be one of the founders of the Society,—the promotion of African Colonization, which he had declared to be one of the great objects of his life—became, when he died, what I regarded almost in the light of an inheritance from one whom I loved not less than I admired, and that, at the end of sixty years, I should have been thought worthy of your address, is of itself, a reward sufficient to compensate for even more, far more, than anything I have been able to accomplish.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me,

I am most respectfully,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

Baltimore, January 27, 1883.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONROVIA.

We are informed of the arrival at Monrovia of the bark *Monrovia* with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. They landed on the morning of December 18, and soon after embarked on the steamer St. Paul's for Brewerville, where preparations had been made for their settlement. A prominent citizen writes: "These immigrants are the right kind. They have had their lands surveyed and cheerfully gone to work at their cultivation."

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The progress of events and the growth of the Republic of Liberia are demonstrating to the minds of intelligent Negroes in this country, the soundness of the theory of the American Colonization Society. The present visit of Dr. Blyden, and his efforts in behalf of Liberia College; his addresses in Washington City and elsewhere, and his discourse at the anniversary of the Society, and especially the departure, through his instrumentality, of two of the most talented of the young colored men of the country to Liberia, have started anew the question of the necessity and practicability of the emigration of persons of color from the United States to Africa. All the prominent colored papers, north and south, have had articles on the question, giving the arguments *pro* and *con*. Suggestions are made for a general convention of colored men to meet in Washington for the purpose of taking the subject into serious consideration. In the meanwhile, letters from colored persons—mechanics, farmers, teachers, preachers—are constantly reaching this office from all parts of the country asking for information about Liberia and making application for passage to that Republic. Straws have their proverbial uses; but the following extract from an able article in the *Christian Recorder*, (Feb. 22,) by Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, being more than a straw, shows not only the direction but the force of the wind. Bishop Turner takes the ground, which the hundreds of Negro youth now being educated in the schools will take, as is evidenced by the action of Professors Browne and Stewart, who are only forerunners of scores who will follow their example. Bishop Turner says:

"1st, I do not believe any race will be respected, or ought to be respected, who do not show themselves capable of founding and manning a Government of their own creation. This has not been done creditably yet by the civilized Negro, and till it is done he will be a mere scullion in the eyes of the world. The Colonization Society proposes to aid him in accomplishing that grand result. They are our best friends and greatest benefactors, as the stern and inexorable logic of facts will soon show.

"2nd, I do not believe that American slavery was a divine institution, but I do believe it was a providential institution and that God intends to make it the primal factor in the civilization and Christianization of that 'Dark Continent,' and that any person whomsoever who opposes the return of a sufficient number of her descendants to begin the grand work, which in the near future will be consummated, is fighting the God of the universe face to face.

"3rd. The civilized world is turning its attention to Africa as never before, including all the Christian and semi-Christian nations under heaven except America, (for the Colonization Society gives the movement here no national character,) and it seems to me as if the time had arrived when America, too, or the United States at least, should awake to her share of duty in this great movement, as she owes us forty billions of dollars for actual services rendered, estimating one hundred dollars a year for two millions of us for two hundred years.

"4th. I am no advocate for wholesale emigration; I know we are not prepared for it, nor is Africa herself prepared for it. Such a course would be madness in the extreme and folly unpardonable. Five or ten thousand a year would be enough.

'5th. To me the nonsensical jargon that the climate of Africa is against us, we can't live there, and that the tropics are no place for moral and intellectual development, coming from the mouths of so called intelligent men and would-be leaders, is simply ridiculous. If I were so ignorant I would hold my tongue and pen and not let the people know it. Such language not only charges God with folly, but contradicts the teachings of both science and philosophy. They have not even learned that man is a cosmopolitan, that his home is everywhere upon the face of the globe. They have not read the history of this country that they pretend to love so well. They appear to be ignorant totally of the fearful mortality that visited the early settlers of this nation at Roanoke, Annapolis, Plymouth Rock, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Charleston, and there is nothing upon record, possibly, that equals the fatality of Louisville, Ky. I read it with horror at this late day. Men seem to be ignorant of the philosophy of human existence, yet they plunge into the whirlpool of great questions with intoxicated impunity. God have mercy upon their little heads and smaller hearts, is my prayer.

"6th. The last thing I will say at present by way of defining my position is this: I can see through the dim future a grand hereafter for the Negro. I know that he is increasing South much more rapidly than the whites, and the ratio of increase, should it go on as it did from 1870 to 1880, will put the Southern States in the hands of the Negro in 1900. I can see another thing. I can see that the Southern whites are apprehensive of such a contingency, and to avert it they are moving heaven and earth to procure white immigration, but with all they can get the fecundity of the Negro is gaining on them rapidly. Now, what is to be the end of this race? Why, the Negro is going to beat, and the barriers to amalgamation are going to be widened. Thus white will continue to be white, and black will continue to be black.

All right; they are both God's colors and no sensible man will object. Now for the sequel: war, efforts of extermination, anarchy, horror and a wail to heaven. This is a gloomy picture I know, but there is only one thing that will prevent its realization, and that is marriage between whites and blacks. Social contact that will divide blood; blood that will unify and centralize feelings, sympathy, interest, and abrogate prejudice, race caste, color barriers and hair texture, is the only hope of our future in this country. Now, let Dr. Tanner's learned committee come forth with a plan that will introduce intermarriage between the two races and the problem of our future is solved, the darkness is lifted and the breakers are passed. But unless that is done there is no peaceable future here for the Negro."

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

This institution, situated at Monrovia, the capital of the Republic of Liberia, has been brought prominently before the Christian public of the United States during the last few months, and has received general sympathy. The cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have given tangible expression of their appreciation of the great work in which the institution is engaged. The missionary societies connected with the First African Baptist Church in the city of Richmond, Virginia, from which the first church founded in Liberia went out, after listening to addresses by the President of the College, gave a handsome donation. An organization has been formed in St. Paul, Minnesota, called THE LIBERIAN EDUCATIONAL AID SOCIETY, to give substantial assistance.

Two well educated young colored men, the fruits of the enlarged education to which colored youth are now admitted in this country, have answered the call of President Blyden for additional Professors, and have gone out to occupy chairs in that institution. This is a move which has already profoundly impressed many of the thinking youth of their race now engaged in study as to their duty to the land of their fathers.

The inauguration of Dr. Blyden as President of the College took place January 5, 1881. His Inaugural Address delivered on that occasion and his Annual Report, after a year's administration, have been generally read and have received commendation. Dr. Mc Cosh, President of Princeton College, holding in his hand at a public meeting called in New York in the interest of Liberia College, a copy of the Inaugural Address, said that no President of any College would

need be ashamed of having produced such a document. In a lengthy review of the Address and Report, Dr. Whedon, in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* for January, says; "Dr. Blyden's two pamphlets are written in the graceful English of which he is so fine a master. They show an earnest interest in behalf of his people. We take occasion to express our hearty sympathy for his self-consecration to his work and the general wisdom of his counsels.

"As an exposition of his views of the methods of *constructing an African civilization*, these publications remove some misunderstandings. We find a report, even in the periodicals of his race in America, that he had prohibited the use of the English language in Liberia College. The truth seems to be that he reprobates a great share of English literature because it is so deprecatory toward the colored race as to depress the feelings and degrade the character of its present Negro readers. In the literary course of the College he will so plan the studies as to fling in the back ground this period of modern literature."

"That Dr. Blyden thoroughly understands the character of the needed missionary is well indicated in the following ideal picture; "For the great work to be done in this vast country we must have men trained amid the scenes of their future labors—men who can enter at once upon their work, knowing what is to be done; who need neither mental nor physical acclimation; who know the specific methods in this country for performing industrial, commercial, educational, and religious work; who will know how to live in the country and in the towns; who, if necessary, like the intrepid Anderson—educated in Liberia—can walk two hundred miles on their bare feet, doing exploring and scientific work; who can take the surveyor's chain and compass through swamps and over mountains without the accessories of hammocks and beasts of burden, umbrellas and water-proofs; who as missionaries can walk from village to village proclaiming the Gospel of Christ to the natives in a language they can understand, and can sit down on mats and skins in native huts, reading their Greek Testament and Hebrew Bible, or discussing the Arabic Koran with Mohammedans—and then at meal time can enjoy with their hosts palm oil and rice, palaver sauce and dumboy; who will not long and pine for bacon and greens, peaches and pears, broad-cloth coats and beaver hats."

"That such missionaries, plentiful it would seem, among the Mohammedans of Africa, should not yet appear among the Christians, is the real complaint uttered in America. How can this coming band of new life Christian missionaries be made to come immediately? The

Mohammedan school of Cairo is, we understand, sending out its flowing missionaries by hundreds through the Continent."

THE LIBERIAN GENTLEMAN.

BY REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, LL. D.

As the early friends of the American Colonization Society in the United States are passing away, one by one, so in Liberia the early settlers of the colony are fast dropping off, and their sons and later immigrants are taking their places.

By letters recently received from Liberia I have learned with deep regret of the death of Hon. Beverly Page Yates, late Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas. Mr. Yates arrived in Liberia a youth of about 18, in the year 1829, in the ship "Harriet," which sailed from Norfolk, Va., in February of that year. The family of the Roberts', which gave to Liberia her first President, a Bishop and a physician; of the Payne's, which gave two able ministers, one President and an Attorney General; of the Cooper's, which gave the first naval commander, a sugar planter and a merchant; of the Richardson's, which gave two Baptist ministers, father and son, the latter of whom is now Principal of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College, all emigrated at the same time with Mr. Yates, in the "Harriet." They were all natives of Virginia.

Mr. Yates, from the time of his arrival in Liberia until within a month of his death, occupied positions of influence in the Government. He was for several years the active Agent of the Southern Baptist Convention, and his frequent letters in that capacity did a great deal to stimulate the missionary zeal of the colored Baptists of the South. He was, at the time of his death, a Trustee of Liberia College and an active member of the Executive Committee.

Judge Yates was the contemporary of all the strong men of Liberian history. He lived and labored with Elijah Johnson, J. J. Roberts, Hilary Teage, John Day, Stephen A. Benson, D. B. Warner: and he was distinguished for his intelligence, cheerfulness and urbanity, favorably impressing everyone who came in contact with him.

It is a remarkable fact that all the leading men of Liberian history, so far, were distinguished by strongly marked peculiarities. We have had no duplicates. Lott Cary, Elijah Johnson, Hilary Teage, Roberts, Benson, Warner, Payne, Roye, Gardner, have each been noted for some striking personal characteristics; all original characters. Judge Yates was emphatically the *Liberian gentleman*.

Washington, D. C., February 19, 1883.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Sixty-Sixth Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Sunday evening, January 14th, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C. The spacious edifice was comfortably filled, fully one-fourth of the audience consisting of colored people. Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the church, conducted the services, and prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., President of Liberia College, delivered the annual discourse, taking as his text, *Isaiah 14: 24*. It was a masterly production, and an interesting and instructive elucidation and vindication of the principles and practice of African Colonization, and their elevating bearing upon Africa and the black race. The name of Dr. Blyden is familiar in America and Europe for his scholarly acquirements, his enlightened practical views on the subject of education for his people, and his warm devotion to the cause of the Negro, whom his able pen, through the *Quarterlies* of London and New York, has served for years. Who would have thought, when, in December, 1850, the writer saw Dr. Blyden, then a boy, to the steam-boat in Philadelphia, on his way to Liberia, that he would listen to him delivering the annual address before the American Colonization Society! And is not the fact that he was reared amid the institutions of Liberia one of the evidences of the importance of Colonization? And it may not be twenty years before the Society will have at its anniversary a native chief from the distant interior, educated in the schools of Liberia, which will be an evidence of the other and not less important element in the influence of Colonization, viz.: its effect upon the Aborigines of Africa. We are persuaded that no plan has yet been adopted for Africa's amelioration so feasible as African Colonization by civilized and Christian blacks.

The Annual session of the Board of Directors was held at the Colonization Building, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 16 and 17. Among the members in attendance from a distance were ex-President Maclean, of Princeton; Dr. Nichols, of New York city, and Rev. Drs. Saul, Syle, and Dulles, and Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia. The Board was specially impressed with the magnitude of the work pressing upon the Society, as shown in the voluntary and urgent applications from thousands of intelligent and enterprising men of color for passage and homes in Liberia, and in the steady growth inland of settlements and the extension of the elevating influence of that Republic far back from the seaboard.

Table of Emigrants Settled in Liberia by the American Colonization Society.

(Continued from the AFRICAN REPOSITORY for July, 1878. Page 92.)

| Number. | Names of Vessels. | Date of Sailing. | Miles Traveled. | Total by Years. | Total. | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | Years | Years |
| 161 | Liberia..... | June, 1878..... | 3 | 61 | 12 | 101 |
| 162 | Monrovia..... | Dec., 1878..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 31 |
| 163 | Monrovia..... | Dec., 1879..... | 3 | 13 | 20 | 44 |
| 164 | Monrovia..... | Dec., 1879..... | 2 | 45 | 47 | 91 |
| 165 | Monrovia..... | Dec., 1879..... | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 166 | Monrovia..... | Dec., 1879..... | 3 | 7 | 16 | 70 |
| 167 | Monrovia..... | Dec., 1879..... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 168 | Liberia..... | June, 1880..... | 1 | 11 | 43 | 67 |
| 169 | Monrovia..... | June, 1880..... | 1 | 70 | 1 | 1 |
| 170 | Liberia..... | Nov. 1881..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 171 | Truck Sling..... | Nov. 1881..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 172 | Liberia..... | June, 1881..... | 5 | 6 | 14 | 53 |
| 173 | Monrovia..... | Dec., 1881..... | 30 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 174 | Monrovia..... | Nov. 1882..... | 1 | 19 | 4 | 1 |
| Totals..... | | 19 | 2 | 3 | 160 | 414 |
| Kansas. | | | | | 162 | 1 |
| Tennessee. | | | | | 23 | 6 |
| Arkansas. | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Mississippi. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Texas. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Alabama. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Florida. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| North Carolina. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| South Carolina | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Delt. Columbia | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Virginia. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| New York. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Delt. Columbia | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| North Carolina. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| South Carolina | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Alabama. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Florida. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Mississippi. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Texas. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Arkansas. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Tennessee. | | | | | 23 | 1 |
| Kansas. | | | | | 23 | 1 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Massachusetts | 83 | South Carolina | 1,353 | Illinois | 1,353 |
| Rhode Island | 36 | Georgia | 2,04 | Indiana | 2,04 |
| Connecticut | 55 | Florida | 16 | Missouri | 16 |
| New York | 157 | Alabama | 161 | Michigan | 161 |
| New Jersey | 190 | Mississippi | 61 | Iowa | 61 |
| Pennsylvania | 77 | Louisiana | 61 | Wisconsin | 61 |
| Delaware | 9 | Texas | 6 | Kansas | 6 |
| District of Columbia | 653 | Arkansas | 12 | Alaska | 12 |
| Virginia | 111 | Tennessee | 931 | Barbados | 931 |
| North Carolina | 1,474 | Kentucky | 0 | Total | 0 |
| | 1,660 | Ohio | 0 | | 0 |

LIBERIA'S NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.

LETTER FROM MR. C. T. O. KING.

MONROVIA, JANUARY 20, 1883.

Dear Sir :—I have recently returned from Cape Mount, and can see at once the impropriety of fixing Liberia's North-Western boundary at the Marfar river. The Manna river is a little higher up, say about seven miles from Robertsport. If nothing better can be done in the premises, the people of Liberia would submit to having their North-Western boundary defined by the Solyma river. However, I take pleasure in forwarding you a copy of the action had at the present session of the Senate rejecting Governor Havelock's proposition. It is probable the Legislature may instruct the President what to do *in extremis*.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE.

WHEREAS, A draft Convention has been submitted by the President to the Senate, the same having been prepared by A. E. Havelock, Esq., H. M. Consul for Liberia, in which it is proposed to definitely settle the North-West Boundary of Liberia by making the Marfar river, in latitude 6 degrees 47 minutes North, and longitude 12 degrees 37 minutes West, the said boundary; And

WHEREAS, It is proper for the Senate to make some expression on the said draft Convention—which it would have been its duty to ratify or reject by a two-thirds vote had the same been made and duly signed by the two contracting parties.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate feels a deep interest in this important question and is anxious for its settlement on such terms as will afford mutual satisfaction to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and that of Liberia; and it was for this reason that its consent was given to the assembling of a mixed Commission in 1879, under the terms of agreement proposed to and accepted by President Roye in 1871.

The proceedings of that Commission having been laid before the two Governments by their respective representatives, the Senate had expected that the President would be able to lay before it the views of Her Majesty's Government on the same, and that the subject would have been proceeded with with a view to arbitration if necessary. The Senate having failed up to this time to hear any expression on the subject, and finding from those proceedings that no definite solution of the question had been arrived at, is unprepared for the phase of the subject as shown by the papers submitted at a meeting of Liberian Commissioners with Consul Havelock in March last, and

more so at the terms of the proposed draft Convention. The Senate is satisfied that the claims of the Government are good for all the territories claimed, yet it feels willing to yield to the judgment of the umpire (the United States of America), or to the judgment of the combined great Powers of the earth. To consent to the boundary being fixed at the Marfar river would be not simply to doubt the validity of our claims, but to disavow the claims themselves—what then becomes of our right to territories for which we have been contending for nearly a quarter of a century? Again, in what light would Liberia be held if, after the implied confession of our right contained in this draft Convention, she should consent to barter them away for a sum equivalent to the amount of purchase money used by the Government?

Resolved., That while the Senate is willing to yield such territories as arbitration may decide is not Liberia's, or even to agree to a fair and honorable compromise, not in violation of the protocol of 1871, yet it decides that it would be unfaithful to its high trust to accept of terms that would sweep away every one of these territories and leave us stript of our rights and our territories, and the national treasury imperilled in consequence.

AN AFRICAN CLERGYMAN HONORED.

A sumptuous dinner was given March 15, by Bishop H. M. Turner, LL. D., at his residence in Washington City, in honor of Rev. E. W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., the noted Liberian scholar and representative of West Africa. Among the guests were Bishop John M. Brown, D. D., Major M. R. Delany, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Rev. James A. Handy, and Rev. F. L. Grimke. A number of addresses were delivered, all of which bore upon the status of the colored race and the duty of the American Negro to Africa. The opinion entertained by all was that the descendants of Africa should be concerned about her redemption.

James Wormley, Esq. of this city, entertained Dr. Blyden in company with Hon. John F. Cook and others at his farm on Tuesday, March 20.

The Doctor was also entertained by Bishop J. P. Campbell, LL. D., of the African M. E. Church, at his residence in Philadelphia, March 27.

Dr. Blyden delivered a farewell address at the 15th Street Presbyterian Church in this City, on Sunday, the 18th of March. He will sail for Liberia about the middle of this month.

OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROVIA, JANUARY 4, 1883.

The immigrants who battle through the difficulties incident to all new countries take root and thrive finely in this Republic. The new-comers this year at Brewerville are doing well. I lately visited them and hence am qualified to make this authoritative statement. The thrifty ones have built their houses and are reaping breadstuffs of their own planting.

It is to be hoped that the American Colonization Society will soon be able to begin a new settlement looking forward to the highlands of Boporo. Arthington is a great success. Some of our largest coffee planters are in that settlement, though it is only twelve years old. The whole country marvels at its growth, which is attributed mostly to its being so far from the sea.

The commerce of 1882 exceeded that of 1881. The trade to the interior has been opened to an appreciable extent. An American house, R. Lewis & Co., of Portland, Maine, has established agencies along the coast from Robertsport to Harper. A Dutch firm, H. Muller & Co., of Rotterdam, Holland, is establishing factories at Manna, one of our North-Western territories. Three new ports have recently been thrown open to trade, making nine ports of entry free to foreigners. We are all looking hopefully to the day when a line of steamers shall be put on between New York and Western Africa.

The year just closed has been exceptionally fruitful to the husbandman. The rice crop is more than sufficient for home consumption. The growing coffee crop promises a larger yield than at any previous season. It is no longer doubtful as to the practicability of gaining wealth by the cultivation of the rich soil everywhere to be found in Liberia.

For the last two years the cause of education has received considerable attention. The College is rapidly winning the confidence of the people. It needs additional professors and scholarships and endowments. Above all, it should be removed up the St. Paul's river. Accompanied by Vice-President Russell and others, I lately examined the school at Brewerville, supported by the American Colonization Society, where I found thirty scholars, ages ranging from 6 to 18 years, all apt and bright. They acquitted themselves creditably in an examination in the different studies pursued. This settlement is stretching out so far inland that the establishment of another school has become a matter of importance. I feel much

gratification to see the interest taken in educational affairs by Vice-President Russell, who, though advanced in years, would travel many miles to witness and encourage progress.

I was at the Alexander High School a few weeks ago; the Principal, Prof. A. B. King, is successfully training young men to enter the College. I also visited the school at Arthington, supported by the American Colonization Society. Its teacher told me that he has ten thousand coffee trees under cultivation. There are other schools, Governmental and private, scattered over this county.

The year has been made glad throughout the Republic by revivals of religion among all denominations. It is earnestly hoped that the long standing breach between the Missionary Bishop and the Episcopal churches of Montserrado county may be speedily closed, so that the organizations of that important branch of Christ's kingdom here may regain its pristine power for usefulness, enlightenment and evangelization. The entire country deplores the uncalled-for separation and alienation. During the year there has been much agitation on the subject of temperance, stimulated by the efforts of Mrs. Amanda Smith, a colored evangelist and temperance worker from the United States. The outcome has been the formation of a number of total abstinence bands, pledged to oppose by every legitimate means the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits as a beverage in our communities.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AT BAFFOO BAY.

LETTER FROM SENATOR Z. B. ROBERTS.

SINOE, LIBERIA, NOV. 30th, 1882.

I took great pleasure in reading the *African Repository* for October, 1882, especially such parts as refer to the civilization and evangelization of Western Africa. I am led to believe that this is God's time to put in motion the spirit and to sustain the disinterested effort of the immortal minds that organized the American Colonization Society. Since its commencement many of its noble friends have quit this stage of active life—retiring from labor to their rich reward, having been engaged in the grandest work of human redemption. They had only to hear the blessed expression, "Well done good and faithful servants, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

In all ages, great undertakings have often met with determined opposition—arguments being put forth to impede their progress and the motives of their founders and promoters unjustly impugned; thus

many wise movements have failed. But the secret of the life of the American Colonization Society is that its foundation is truth. It is underlined with love, and it points to human redemption,

No race has suffered more than the Negro in foreign lands, and no race is so peculiarly blessed as it is now, merging from slavery into the enjoyment of the liberty of free men, even in the land in which they were held in bondage. Mysteriously, God has provided for them a home in their fatherland, a home where they are wanted, a home where their manhood can be developed and a home where they can attain the highest point of political and social equality. I bless God that I am at this home, and with all of the weaknesses and imperfections of Liberia, I love her. Here I have been thirty-four years, and I am to-day even more grateful to God and the American Colonization Society for aiding my father to bring me here than when I first landed at Sinoe, in the year 1849, and breathed the pure air of freedom.

I have often thought and wished for means to erect in Greenville, my home, a monument to the memory of the late President Abraham Lincoln, under whose wise administration the whole Negro element in vast North America was made free. Such an actor cannot be forgotten, and his memory must become more and more endearing as the Negro advances in civilization and enlightenment. I beg here to publish the request of a native chieftain, Nippy by name, who lives on the eastern bank of the beautiful river Sanquin, situated between Bassa and Sinoe counties, and whose territory extends to the beautiful Baffoo Bay. Says he, "Mr. Roberts, I have a fine country, well timbered, and a river abounding in fish, oysters and clams. The river extends to the camwood country interior, where there are plenty of rubber trees and vines, and much to make me satisfied." "Look," says he, "*at my cattle, and further there is not in this region warlike tribes to annoy me.* Yet, I am unwilling to die until I see a church of God built in this part of the country and a school for my children that they may become Christians. I wish emigrants to come to this place. I am convinced that the Negroes in America are my brothers." Whereupon he asked me to write asking the American Colonization Society to establish a city here. I promised him I would so do and this led him to make me a present of a ballock and other things. Hence, this letter in discharge of this obligation and my own knowledge of the commercial and agricultural advantages of a settlement at that place. A more healthy part of Liberia is not known. I humbly beg to join Nippy in asking for the planting of a settlement at the Sanquin river to be named Lincolnville, in honor of the memory of the lamented

[April]

President Lincoln. I have often wished that Sinoe was planted at this point, especially seeing its natural resources and the fertility of the soil. Here coffee is indigenous, rubber vine abounds, rice, sugar cane, yams, and anything belonging to the Tropics will grow; with a beautiful river leading to interior trade.

I remember that in the year 1856 or thereabouts, an English bark trading on the Liberian coast, sprung a leak. So well acquainted with Baffoo Bay was her Captain, that he at once ran the bark into the Bay, near the land, where it is always as calm and smooth as a river, and there he stopped the leak and renewed his voyage. This point is the best on the Liberian coast for a naval depot and for ship building.

I feel that I have discharged a duty I owe to the race, and highest of all to the cause of God; and praying that you will send this Chief-tain the light of civilization and Christianity, I have the honor to be,

Yours truly, Z. B. ROBERTS.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

Letters from Liberia announce the resignation, January 15, of President Gardner, in consequence of disability resulting from paralysis. The Legislature voted him \$1,000 and also the expense of removal to his home at Grand Bassa. Vice President Russell took the oath of office as his successor, January 20. The Rev. M. T. Worrell has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hilary R. W. Johnson received the nomination for the Presidency by the conventions of the two leading parties held at Caldwell. The "Republicans" nominated Rev. Joseph J. Cheeseman, of Grand Bassa county, and the "True Whigs" nominated Rev. James M. Thompson, of Cape Palmas, for Vice President. The election takes place on the first Monday in May, and the term—two years—commences next January.

WEST AFRICAN COMMERCE.

We learn that Commander Nicoll Ludlow has been ordered to command the U. S. steamer *Quinnebaug*, European squadron, and to proceed in her to Liberia and the West coast of Africa as far south as St. Paul de Loando. The friends of African Colonization will rejoice that the enlightened Secretary of the Navy, in looking after the interests of American commerce, has been mindful also of the interests of

humanity. The favor thus indirectly shown to Liberia by the Government, in connection with the support it is receiving from individual beneficence, will soon place it upon a footing where neither public nor private aid will be required to secure its permanent welfare.

ALL SAINTS HALL.

Dr. James S. Smith, Superintendent of Grand Bassa county, Liberia, wrote to Geo. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, under date of October 17, 1882, as follows:—"According to Miss Scott's request, I hereby forward enclosed an authenticated copy of the deed for 'All Saints' Hall.' I may here remark that the land is not only deeded, but a neat wooden building thirty feet in length and eighteen feet in width, one and a half stories high, is erected on the premises, with suitable out-buildings, all faced by a well cultivated flower garden. A gurgling brook immediately in front of the dwelling, and in the rear a variety of vegetables, consisting of egg plant, tomatoes, cabbages, collards, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, peas, eddoes, potatoes, &c., &c.; a variety of fruits, such as bananas, plantains, oranges, limes, and the like, not yet bearing, but looking thrifty and giving promise of good things to come. In every respect All Saints' Hall, at Beulah, is a bright spot on the continent of Africa, and Miss Scott is well pleased with the prospects before her."

HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE.

The sudden death of Hon. William E. Dodge on Friday, February 9, in his 78th year, takes from the American Colonization Society a Vice President of twenty-two years' standing, and a devoted helper and laborer. Mr. Dodge joined to a prosperous business career constant and earnest attention to philanthropic enterprises, and to comprehensive schemes for the advancement of the cause of religion. In private life he was a pleasant, courteous gentleman, of dignified and simple manners, entertaining guests of all classes and nations in his fine mansion with ease and grace. A man like Mr. Dodge has an imperishable usefulness. Let us hope that his mantle will fall on other shoulders, to be worn as faithfully and as usefully. All honor to the memory of those whose years of strength have been given to God, and whose old age is mellow with the Spirit of Christ and the hope of life eternal.

[April, 1883.]

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of December, 1882.

| | |
|--|---------|
| PENNSYLVANIA. (\$2000.00) | |
| Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Colonization Society, toward passage and settlement of emigrants at Brewerville, by John Welsh Dulles, Treasurer..... | 2000 00 |
| MISSISSIPPI. (\$25.00) | |
| Columbus. William B. Gant, toward cost of emigrant passage of his wife to Liberia..... | 25 00 |
| ILLINOIS. (\$18.00) | |
| Jacksonville. W. B. McKinley, Mrs. A. B. Sweet, Mrs. S. | |
| Cappa, en. \$5. Mrs. M. E. Wisconsin, \$2. Wm. Russell, \$1..... | 18 00 |
| FOR REPOSITORY. (\$4.00) | |
| Connecticut \$1. Maryland \$1. | |
| Arkansas \$1. Minnesota \$1..... | 4 00 |
| RECAPITULATION. | |
| Donations..... | 2018 00 |
| For African Repository..... | 4 00 |
| Emigrant toward passage..... | 25 00 |
| Rent of Colonization Building... | 275 67 |
| Interest for Schools in Liberia... | 90 00 |
| Total Receipts in December... \$2407 67 | |

During the month of January, 1883.

| | |
|---|---------|
| VERMONT. (\$7.00) | |
| Pittsford. M. P. Humphrey ... | 5 00 |
| St. Johnsbury. Mrs. A. F. Kidder | 2 00 |
| CONNECTICUT. (\$70.00) | |
| New Haven. R. S. Fellowes, Esq. | 50 00 |
| Middletown. Mrs. Walcott Huntington..... | 50 00 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1000.00) | |
| Philadelphia. Rev. James Saul, D. D., to constitute himself a | |
| Director for Life..... | 1300 00 |
| FOR REPOSITORY. (\$6.00) | |
| Connecticut, \$1. New York, \$1. | |
| Virginia, \$1. North Carolina, | |
| \$1. Alabama, \$1. Tennessee, \$1. | 6 00 |
| RECAPITULATION. | |
| Donations..... | 1077 00 |
| For African Repository..... | 6 00 |
| Rent of Colonization Building.. | 59 00 |
| Total Receipts in January. \$1142 00 | |

During the month of February, 1883.

| | |
|---|--------|
| MAINE. (\$5.00) | |
| Bangor. Dr. T. U. Coe..... | 5 00 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.00) | |
| Newport. A friend in Congregational Church, by A. B. Chase. | 2 00 |
| DELAWARE. (\$30.00) | |
| Wilmington. Mrs. S. M. Du Pont, by Rev. Dr. Syle..... | 30 00 |
| ALABAMA. (\$150.00) | |
| Montgomery. Jack Smith, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia..... | 150 00 |
| FOR REPOSITORY. (\$3.00) | |
| Virginia, \$1. Georgia, \$1. Canada, \$2..... | 4 00 |
| RECAPITULATION. | |
| Donations | 57 00 |
| For African Repository..... | 4 00 |
| Emigrants toward passage..... | 150 00 |
| Rent of Colonization Building.. | 96 00 |
| Interest for Schools in Liberia... | 99 20 |
| Total Receipts in February.... \$666 20 | |